

**NEW YORK HERALD.**  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.  
OFFICE: N. W. CORNER HARRIS AND FULTON STS.  
VOLUME XX. No. 53  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.  
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, St. Mark's Church.  
SWEET THEATRE, Sweet's Opera House, Broadway.  
NATIVE AMERICAN, BAYON BOY—COLUMBIA, THE AMERICAN.  
SWEET'S THEATRE, Sweet's Opera House, Broadway.  
FALLACIOUS THEATRE, Sweet's Opera House, Broadway.  
AMERICAN MUSEUM, American Museum, Broadway.  
WOOD'S MINSTER, Wood's Minster, Broadway.  
BROOKLYN'S OPERA HOUSE, 52 Broadway—Brooklyn's Opera House.  
New York, Thursday, February 22, 1855.

**The News.**  
By the arrival of the Baltic we have one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news which she brings is of a varied and interesting character. The reconstruction of the English Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as its chief, has given general satisfaction both in England and France. It was hoped that no nobler accession to power would have an important influence on the peace conference at Vienna. From a note addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Hays, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron Montebello, it would seem that the allies are determined to leave Pavia no option but either to accept the conditions of the treaty of the 24th of October, or to exclude her from all share in the Vienna conference. The general opinion is that she will side at once with Russia-Holland and Spain and Portugal are expected to follow in her wake. From some opinions of Lord Palmerston's, quoted in a letter of one of our correspondents, it appears that the new English Premier entertains a conviction that Europe is now entering upon a great general war.

From the Crimea there is nothing of a decisive character. No period has as yet been fixed for the assault on Sebastopol, but a despatch received from Gen. Canrobert describes the French troops as being exceedingly impatient for the assault. The Russians, nevertheless, had intimated, and demanded a retreat from the Crimea. It was said that the Russians had made a general attack upon the allies on the 19th, and the presence of the Grand-Dukes Michael and Nicholas gave some consistency to the rumor.

From Spain there is but little news. Mr. Bonie had demanded his passport, but had been attacked with illness, and was too much indisposed to quit Madrid. It was reported in that city that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington had written home to say that the American Cabinet had no active designs against Spain.

The Pope is exceedingly angry with the Sicilian government for its monastic confiscations, and will probably give effect to his wish by excommunicating the King.

Before the Baltic's news arrived, about 800 bales of cotton were sold at full prices. After it came to hand, no sales transpired, and the market was unsettled, though the confidence of holders did not appear to be less impaired by it. The market for coffee was active, and closed at an advance of from 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. A very large business was done in sugar, and the unusual amount of sales would seem to indicate some speculative movement growing out of a reported short crop in Louisiana, with anticipated disturbance to trade in Cuba, from political causes. The sales embraced fully 3,500 hds., included in which were 3,000 hds. New Orleans and 500 do. Cuba at full prices. Molasses was also active, with sales of 3,000 hds. New Orleans at 23, a 27c. Provisions were active. The sales of pork, of all kinds, reached about 2,000 bbls., chiefly old and new hams with prime Western ones—the chief part of the latter to arrive—all at full prices. After the news fallow was held at higher rates. In flour there was a good business done before the news, at full prices, but subsequently no sales of moment transpired. Wheat was quiet. Corn was at unchanged prices, with limited sales. Northern rye sold at 41 3/4.

The New York Senate yesterday was engaged in discussing a resolution urging the Canal Committee to make inquiry in reference to the excessive expenditures in the improvements of the first section of the Erie Canal. The committee was directed to report as soon as practicable. The Assembly resolution proposing an adjournment in order to accept the invitation of the Ten Governors, was amended so as to take a recess from the 17th to the 22d March. There is no doubt but the Assembly will agree to the alteration. Thus four days of the session are to be devoted to a justification, while at the same time the necessity of an extra session is urged as imperative. In the Assembly the prohibitory liquor bill was taken up. Its opponents fought bravely but vainly. They were promptly voted down on every move, and finally the bill passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 44 nays. There were but four members absent. Twenty democrats and fourteen whigs voted against the bill; only nine democrats voted for it. The 1st of May is the day designated for its vote to go into effect. It is just possible that the Senate, when the subject comes before them, may extend the time for a few months. Nothing further can be looked for. Mr. Blackford made a report in favor of prohibiting bonds and mortgages as a banking basis. There are twenty-six million dollars worth of securities in the Banking Department, one half of which are bonds and mortgages. There is little doubt but the report will be accepted, and the bill carrying out its recommendations be enacted into a law. A bill was reported to reduce the par value of Harlem Railroad stock from fifty to thirty dollars per share, to go into effect whenever the stockholders of the company acquiesce in the reduction.

A prohibitory liquor law was passed in the Delaware House of Delegates yesterday, by a vote of eleven to ten.

It is rumored in Albany that an extra session of the Legislature will be called after the taking of the State census, to divide the Senate districts. If the rumor is well founded, it will be for the purpose of so arranging the districts as to keep the Senate, if possible, out of the power of the Know Nothings.

We have in type a number of interesting reports of meetings in this city, which the press of important news from Europe has excluded from to-day's paper. The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a report of the Finance Committee was received, appropriating eleven thousand dollars to the relief of the poor. It was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but finally passed over for the night. The report of the Law Committee, submitting the draft of an act, with amendments to the city charter, was presented, and made the special order for Friday night. The Comptroller's annual report was also received. The Board of Education held a meeting last evening. A number of applications for funds for school purposes, and several reports relative to alterations and repairs of school houses, were received and referred. Special visitors of evening schools in nine different wards were appointed by the President. Geo. P. Nelson was nominated Commissioner for the Ninth ward in place of James W. Brewster, resigned. A meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening. The proposed law for the better regulation of the department, providing for the appointment of a board of five commissioners to take cognizance of violations of the rules, riotous conduct, and also of violations of the fire laws of the city, and changing the duties and powers of the commissioners, was discussed and agreed to. A resolution to oppose any attempt to change the present system relative to the organization of the department was adopted. This

has reference to the apprehended substitution of the paid for the voluntary plan. A meeting of the Emigration Commissioners was also held. A report was laid before the Board in reply to the inquiry of the State Senate respecting the appointment of Messrs. Dutton and Kelly on the commission. The appointment of these gentlemen is alleged to be perfectly regular, and they have performed their duties in a perfectly legal and regular manner, so far as the Board are advised. A communication from Dr. Carnahan, urging objections to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the removal of the Quarantine, was read. The proposal to convey sick persons arriving from sea to Ward's Island, he regards as inadvisable, basing his objections upon considerations of humanity and sanitary expediency. We shall endeavor to make room for detailed reports of the meetings alluded to in our next issue.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the report of the conference committee on the Texas Creditors bill was taken up. The House had reduced the amount appropriated to \$2,500,000, and the committee, with the assent of the Texas delegation, agreed upon \$7,750,000 as a compromise. After some explanation from Mr. Rank, to the effect that he would urge Texas to accept the amount offered, the report was accepted. A communication was received from the State Department, asking an appropriation for a Minister's outfit to England, as Mr. Buchanan would return during the vacation of Congress. The bill to extend credit for duties on imported railroad iron was taken up, and Mr. Brodhead made a speech in opposition to it. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made his debut, and proclaimed himself an advocate of free trade. The tendency of the public mind of his State was towards that direction. Quite naturally, considering the antecedents of Mr. Wilson, the discussion ended in an allusion to sugar and slavery.

In the House a bill regulating the carrying of passengers on board steamships and other vessels was reported. It is an exact transcript of the sixth chapter of the consolidated revenue laws, with amendments that have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commerce Committee of both houses, and also the merchants and traders of this city—in fact, it is identical with the bill proposed in the Senate by Mr. Seward, the postponement of which led to the demonstration of the mercantile community at the Exchange on Saturday last. It was passed without debate. The report of the Conference Committee on the Texas Creditors bill was accepted, after some discussion, by a vote of 123 to 77. An interesting report, giving the statistics of emigration during the past year, was received. The total number of emigrants was 460,474, of whom 327,976 arrived at the port of New York. Of the whole number, 101,606 were born in Ireland, and 206,066 in Germany. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated in committee.

A State convention of Know Nothings will assemble to-day in Hartford, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State officers.

The Senate of Indiana will vote to-day for a United States Senator.

A Temperance State convention will be held to-day at Atlanta, Ga., to nominate a candidate for Governor on strictly prohibitory principles.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, will receive as visitors to-day, at his residence in Indianapolis, Gov. Powell, of Kentucky; Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee; Governor Medill, of Ohio; Governor Matteson, of Illinois; and Governor Grimes, of Iowa.

The trial of Oliver Lee for the killing of William H. Harrison, in Williamsburg, on the 7th of November last, was continued in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The killing took place during what is generally called the election riot, and was the occasion of considerable excitement at the time. As far as the prosecution has proceeded it appears that the prisoner was seen to strike the deceased with some weapon during the disturbance. This circumstance was testified to by a witness, while several others who testified to seeing Harrison struck, did not identify the accused as the man. The case is still on.

**Accusation of Lord Palmerston to Power—Composition of his Cabinet—Struggle between the English Aristocracy and the Masses.**  
The English Ministry has been reconstructed on a basis which, although looked upon as a strong one, we cannot help regarding as in some degree provisional. With the exception, in fact, of four changes, there is no alteration in the constitution of the late Cabinet. Lord Palmerston is appointed Premier in place of Lord Aberdeen; Earl Granville President of the Council in place of Lord John Russell; Lord Panmure Minister at War in place of the Duke of Newcastle; and Viscount Cranborne Postmaster General, under the late and present administration, obtains a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Sydney Herbert takes the Home, and Sir George Grey the Colonial Department. The post of Secretary at War is to be abolished, and a Parliamentary Under Secretaryship created, to which Mr. Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, is to be appointed. With some slight modifications in the Irish government, these are the sum total of the results of the late ministerial coup d'état.

Of the correctness of this technical description of that singular event, there cannot now be the slightest doubt. The whole affair was concocted and arranged between Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston during the visit of the latter to Paris. No wonder that this experimental business and pleasure trip of the noble lord created, as we were told at the time, so much dissatisfaction in the minds of some of his colleagues. They had a shrewd suspicion that their lively associate had some projects of his own on hand which rendered a preliminary consultation with his imperial protégé advisable. The indifference of Lord Aberdeen and the mismanagement of the Duke of Newcastle had already doomed the administration. Their downfall was early averted for a time by the doubt and hesitation which the critical condition of affairs inspired in the minds of public men. None of the old party leaders cared to assume such a weight of trouble and responsibility with so little prospect of success or honor. The Aberdeen ministry therefore dragged out its contemptible existence until some one was found ready to give it the final kick. This task was imposed upon Lord Palmerston as much by the general feeling of the public as by the suggestions of his own ambition. There were, however, some considerations that made him hesitate before giving effect to either. He desired to be assured in the first place that in the event of his assuming the reins of government he would not only be strong in the support of the Parliament and people of Great Britain, but also in that of France. His views of the necessities of the present crisis embraced a wider range of objects and means than any contemplated by the timid and indolent mind of Lord Aberdeen. To make his path as smooth as possible, and secure the concurrence of the French Emperor in his plans, he went to Paris. Having settled with Louis Napoleon the line of policy to be pursued in the event of his assuming the direction of affairs, his next difficulty was as to how he should decently terminate the existence of the ministry of which he was himself a member. Lord John Russell, who was evidently a party to the whole in-

trigue, relieved him from any embarrassment he might have felt on this point, by suddenly resigning and exposing to public reprobation the weakness and imbecility of the head of the cabinet. Events have succeeded in the exact order anticipated. The Court party, with Prince Albert at its head, made an ineffectual effort to resist public opinion, by getting the Queen to send for Lord Derby, with a view to forming another party-colored, do-nothing ministry. Lord Derby failed, as was to be expected, and the Queen was at last reluctantly compelled to summon Lord Palmerston to her councils. Such is the history of the Russell-Palmerston intrigue—*ad ovis usque ad mala*.

Although in one sense the new ministry is unquestionably a strong one, inasmuch as its head possesses the confidence both of the Parliament and people, and reserves to himself, so far as the war is concerned, all the discretion and control necessary to prevent the recurrence of the lame stable failures which the world has lately witnessed, it is likely that further changes will have to be made in its constitution before long. The disclosures made by Sir Charles Napier, in his recent speech at the Mansion House, in London, and which our readers will find another column, are of a nature which renders it impossible that Sir James Graham can be continued at the admiralty. The late commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet exposes a state of things in connection with that expedition which forms a fitting parallel to the indecision, negligence and incompetency which have marked the conduct of the land operations in the Crimea. If anything were wanting to crown the shame and mortification which the revelations of Lord John Russell must have occasioned to Lord Aberdeen and his late associates, it is supplied by the withering statements of the brave old officer whose honor was unscrupulously sacrificed to cover the mistakes of the government at home.

With this and one or two other exceptions the new ministry will probably satisfy the exigencies of the moment. But it will not be able to meet those further necessities to which the convictions of the English people have been aroused. The appointment of Lord Palmerston to the premiership may impart greater vigor to the operations of the war, but it will effect no material alteration in the system which he is called upon to administer. His lordship is as much of an aristocrat as Lord Aberdeen or Lord Derby, and however patriotically he may feel disposed, he will do nothing to prejudice the interests of his order. And yet, without a liberal curtailment of their privileges, no administration can long give satisfaction to the English people. Those privileges have been demonstrated to be inconsistent with the power and influence, nay, even the very existence of Great Britain, and its aristocracy must either submit to reasonable modifications of them, or perish, like the old noblesse of France, in their defence. So long as this danger was only made evident to them by Chartist demonstrations, or the occasional grumblings of Parliamentary radicals, they could afford to disregard it. But the events of the war have advanced the cause of reform by at least a century. The national mind has been awakened to the perils to which the defects of oligarchical institutions must periodically expose them; and the press, that mighty lever of public opinion in England, has unanimously pronounced the doom of the aristocracy, by condemning as dangerous to the public weal the privileges that mark them out from the masses. The vigorous prosecution of the war by the present administration may retard for a while the full development of this feeling; but that it must soon find expression in vigorous action, no one who has attentively watched the progress of events in Great Britain for the last twelve months can reasonably doubt.

**MR. ST. JOHN AND THE BANK DEPARTMENT.**  
A controversy is being waged in characteristic terms between the two Seward organs—the *Tribune* and *Times*—with regard to the merits of Mr. St. John and the appointment of a Bank Superintendent. The *Tribune* attacks Mr. St. John, and abuses him in round terms; the *Times* defends him and states that the rage of the *Tribune* is wholly due to his bestowing upon the *Times* the advertising patronage of the Bank Department. To this the *Tribune* replies that the *Times*' zeal for his defence arises from the same cause. Then the Lieutenant-Governor answers that the member of Congress who edits the *Tribune* threatened long since to punish St. John for withholding the advertisement from his paper; and the ex-member of Congress rejoins that the Lieutenant-Governor obtained them for his by a corrupt bargain with St. John, the latter being himself a part proprietor of the *Times*. From the circumstantiality with which these various statements are made, there appears to be every reason to believe they are true. If so, they are interesting as affording a clue to the character of the Seward newspapers.

The question is not what sort of a man Mr. St. John is, or what he does with his advertisements; but is he the best man to be Bank Superintendent? Has he fulfilled the duties of that office in an efficient and creditable manner? He is, as we understand and believe, a very worthy man, abounding in Christian virtues. He is said to possess merits and abilities of a high order. He gives his advertisements to his friends, it appears; but really this seems to be a matter into which it is hardly worth while to inquire, if the advertisements are brought before the notice of the public. All these points, however, have no bearing whatever on the question of his reappointment; which must depend solely on the degree of efficiency and ability displayed by him during his past term of office.

Now, that Mr. St. John has not been an efficient Bank Superintendent—that his system has been bad, and the result most expensive to the public, are facts which even his warmest friends cannot wholly deny. They cannot deny that whatever were St. John's merits, while he was Bank Superintendent, and charged with the duty of protecting the public, the public was not protected, and several bank failures took place by which money was lost that might have been saved. They cannot deny that money was again lost by the sale of bonds and mortgages in an unscrupulous and injudicious way, which likewise was done under the system established by St. John, and by his orders.

These things are notorious; and it seems that they settle the question of the office of Bank Superintendent far more conclusively than any inquiries into what Mr. St. John said or did not say to the ex-member of Congress who edits the

*Tribune*, or what he did when he was part proprietor of the *Times*. The country cares nothing about Mr. St. John's private character, or his relations with the Seward editors: what it wants is a good bank system, with a reliable superintendent at its head, and it appears that Mr. St. John does not answer this requirement.

**VIRGINIA POLITICS—CAPTAIN RYNDERS AND MR. WISE AND THE HERALD.**—The Petersburg (Va.) *South Side Democrat* (glad he is not on the North side) in speaking of our late remarks that Captain Rynders was competent to lift up Mr. Henry A. Wise "from the degradation of the drunken loafer in the gutter to the dignity of speech which characterizes the Tammany coal-hole," says:—

"That is pretty language for a champion hireling like James Gordon Bennett, to use to a Virginia gentleman, as his superior in purity of private life as in intellect, ability, and patriotism. We presume, however, that as it is uttered by a Know Nothing journal, it is all right, and the 'hireling' in Virginia must swallow it. Will the organ here characterize Mr. Wise as a 'drunken loafer in the gutter,' or will it, as becomes a Virginia paper, hurl back at the slanderer the slander to the polluted source from which it springs?"

Our Virginia contemporary finds it convenient, perhaps to misconstrue our language. We did not say that Mr. Wise was "a drunken loafer in the gutter;" but that he had demeaned himself to that low level in his vulgar epithets against the editor of this journal. They were certainly beneath the dignity of a gentlemanly sober. Again, the New York *Herald* is not a Know Nothing organ or hireling, any more than it was a democratic organ in 1852, or a whig organ in 1848. It aims to be the organ of public opinion, without money and without price—save the independent support of a generous and intelligent people. That's all. Let our "South Side" contemporary keep cool, and prepare for the reception of Captain Rynders from the North side. And we call upon John Van Buren to accompany him. The Prince and the Captain are both wanted in Virginia.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

### The Prohibitory Liquor Law Passed in the Assembly.

#### TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE IN DELAWARE.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1855.

The Assembly passed the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor, by a vote of eleven to ten.

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like this upon their investments? If the Legislature of the State of New York consent to grant the additional capital, a provision should most assuredly be inserted, establishing a tariff of prices within the means of ordinary passengers.

The Senate agreed to adjourn on the 21st of March, in order to visit the New York institutions. The House, having assigned a previous day, will probably recess, and coincide with the Senate.

#### Liquor Law in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22, 1855.

The prohibitory liquor law passed the House yesterday, by a vote of eleven to ten.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1855.

The Stars says that the government has circumstantial proof sufficient to convict the characters of the steamer *Manchac* of an intention to violate the neutrality law.

The United States brig of war *Perry*, now at Norfolk, has been put in commission, and will be dispatched to the African station.

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1855.

Hon. James A. McLaughlin, of California, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the United States Supreme Court, to-day.

No. 72 John Charles Fremont, appellant, vs. the United States. The argument was continued by Attorney General Cushing, for the appellees, and by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for appellant.

#### Election in Chautauque County.

WESTFIELD, Feb. 21, 1855.

Both the representatives in the Legislature from Chautauque county have been sustained by the people. All the towns except three in the county have given large American majorities.

#### Election of County Officers.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21, 1855.

At the town elections in Onondaga county, on Tuesday, eight democrats, six whigs, two free soilers, and two Know Nothing Supervisors were elected.

#### Conviction of Lottery Managers.

ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1855.

The trial of the managers of the *Catawba* lottery was concluded to-day. Nathaniel Frederick was fined six thousand dollars and costs; William Grace, three thousand and costs. Both stand convicted until the fine is paid.

#### Scene at a Democratic Meeting.

KATONAH, Feb. 21, 1855.

The democracy held a meeting last night to denounce Senator Fry for supporting Mr. Cameron in the Legislature. Resolutions to that effect were introduced, when Mr. Fox, an American democrat, offered an amendment. A rich scene ensued, the Americans turning out the regulars, and taking possession of the meeting. Resolutions were passed sustaining Mr. Fry, and instructing the members in the House to support Cameron.

#### Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21, 1855.

Two New Orleans mails, bringing dates as late as due, were received here this evening.

#### Movements of Steamships.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1855.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed to-day for New York via Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20, 1855.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here, in fifty-nine hours from New York.

#### Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1855.

The money market is easy to-day. Stocks are dull. Reading, 30; Morris Canal, 16 1/2; Long Island Railroad, 17 1/2; Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20, 1855.

Our cotton market has been a deluge of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 on qualities below middling, while middling and the descriptions above remain unchanged. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales.

Our cotton market is firm, with sales during the past two days of 5,175 bales, at prices ranging from 9c. a bale.

#### The Fasting Season.

LENT AND HOW IT SHOULD BE KEPT.

Yesterday, Ash Wednesday, being the first day of Lent, was celebrated with becoming solemnities in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches throughout the city. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Prince street, the customary services of the confiteor were strictly observed.

The observance of this day originated from the ancient ceremony of blessing the ashes on that day, with which the priest marked a cross on the forehead of the penitent, saying, at the same time:—

"Memento, homo, quod pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris."

Literally: "Remember, man, thou art dust, and shalt return to dust."

Although the celebration of these fast and feast days are not much observed in this country, in Roman Catholic communities they are regarded as of the utmost importance.

Last Tuesday was the end of the carnival, and is known as Shrove-tide, a day looked forward to with great interest in the "Old Country" as the season of fun and games.

It is a day of old and young is—let glad Shrove Tuesday bring the pan-paste this Or fritter rich, with apples stored within.

In the Roman Catholic Church the faithful are interdicted, during Lent, from forming any matrimonial alliances whatever. Accordingly, from Sunday preceding Lent and Ash Wednesday, there are more nuptial knots tied than on any other three days in the year. We are informed that on last Sunday, in the Roman Catholic churches in this city, the bands of a number of unhappy twos, anxious to be made happy ones, were announced from the altar.

During the forthcoming six weeks, ending on Easter Sunday, the communicants of the Catholic Church are expected to abstain from the use of flesh meats, and other such ration, and, besides, otherwise mortify their sinful bodies, by abstaining from an old English past, may afford a hint on how

TO KEEP A TRUE LENT.

Is this a fast, to keep  
The ladder leave  
And clean  
From fat of mutton and sheep?  
Is it to quit the dish  
Of flesh, yet still  
To fill  
The plate with high fish?  
Is it to fast an hour,  
Or pray'd a day?  
Or show  
A downcast look and sour?  
No! 'Tis a fast to do  
Thy heart of meat  
Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife,  
From old debate,  
And hate  
To circumcise thy life.  
To show a heart grief-stricken;  
To starve thy sin—  
Not sin.

And that's to keep thy Lent.

It will be noticed in the official notification which we give below that the dispensations granted by the Archbishop are more numerous this year than usual. It appears that after next Sunday meat is allowed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, during the continuance of Lent. This is good news for the butchers.

In olden times Lent was the season for a number of ceremonies that are now almost forgotten, and live but in tradition. We are informed that it was the custom at one time, in England, for the archbishops, towards the end of Lent, to go from one house to another, bestowing pieces of sticks together, and crying—

Herrings, herrings, white a reel,  
Ten a penny, Lent's deal;  
Kiss each and give an egg,  
Or else a piece of bacon.

One for Peter, two for Paul,  
Three for Jack, a Lent's all.  
Away, Lent, away.

If the dame refused the specimens of Young England existing at that day the expected largess, they left the house crying—

Here sits a bad wife—  
The devil take her life—  
Set her upon a sieve!

But these slight customs are fast passing away, and with them many of the most remarkable peculiarities of the age they were produced in. There are still a few revering spirits, who hold them in pious remembrance, believing that the events or persons they commemorated are deserving of remembrance, and feeling, moreover, that the observance of those days do much to war against the "memories green."

The following are the regulations for Lent for the present year—

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meat, with the allowance of butter, eggs, and milk.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat.

But by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed

In this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday, nor on any day in holy week except immediately preceding Easter Sunday.

4. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent, except Palm Sunday, which is a day of abstinence from meat,